

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 9

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2146.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PER MONTH, \$1.50
PER MONTH, FOREIGN, \$2.00
PER YEAR, \$18.00
PER YEAR, FOREIGN, \$24.00
—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

C. J. FALK.

STOCK AND BOND BROKER, MEM-
ber Honolulu Stock Exchange.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. P. O. Box 786, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel streets.

FREDERICK W. JOB.

SUITE 315, MARQUETTE BUILDING,
Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul
General for the States of Illinois,
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wis-
consin. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

W. R. CASTLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

DENTAL ROOMS ON FORT STREET.
Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN

WILL BE PLEASED TO TRANSACT
any business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants.
San Francisco and Honolulu.
215 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. King and Bethel Sts.,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

Robert Lewers. F. J. Lowrey.
C. M. Cooke.

LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Lumber and Building Materials.
Office: 414 Fort street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN, MANAGER, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

MONEY LOANED FOR LONG OR
short periods on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.

LUMBER, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS,
Sails, and Building Materials of all
kinds.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
212 King St. Tel. 119.
FAMILY PLANTATION AND SHIPS
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New Goods by every steamer. Or-
ders from the other Islands faith-
fully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DEScrip-
tion made to order

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the Stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

NO DEATHS YESTERDAY

Plague Seems to be
Abating.

BOARD'S BREEZY SESSION

New Health Agents for Hawaii—Lat-
est Letter of Dr. Wood to
Mr. Loebenstein.

Up to the time of going to
press this morning, no plague
death has occurred, nor has a
suspicious case been recorded
at the Board of Health office,
since Sunday afternoon. Sev-
eral postmortem examinations
were held at the morgue in the
cases of several persons who
had died of pneumonia, as there
is some difficulty in detecting
the difference between pneu-
monia and pneumonic sym-
ptoms of plague.

President Wood of the Board of
Health last night addressed a final
reply to Mr. Loebenstein, who re-
mains on the Kilauea Hou in the har-
bor, relative to his several communi-
cations which have been read before
the Board. His status, as well as that
of his co-workers on the Hilo Health
Committee is clearly defined, and the
"special agent" has, in this last com-
munication from the Board, been notic-
ed that he is not recognized as far as
the general health matters of Hilo and
the island of Hawaii are concerned.
Instead of a central committee at Hilo
the Board of Health has seen fit to
designate residents of different dis-
tricts to represent the latter in enforc-
ing and upholding the health regula-
tions imposed by the Honolulu Board
of Health. Mr. Loebenstein's position
is defined in the following terms:

Honolulu, January 29th, 1900.
A. B. Loebenstein, Esq.,
On Board Steamer Kilauea Hou.

Dear Sir:—Your communication of
the 24th instant was read at the meet-
ing of the Board of Health today.

In the opinion of the Board, a com-
mittee consisting of the residents of
Hilo, even though nominated from dif-
ferent districts of the island of Hawaii,
cannot act for those districts in local
sanitary matters. Furthermore, the
Board does not consider that all vessels
from Honolulu, having clean bills of
health and carrying only freight which
the Board has permitted, or passengers
who have never been ashore in Honolu-
lu, or who have undergone a quaran-
tine satisfactory to the Board previous
to departure from this port, should first
proceed to Hilo and submit to further
quarantine, before being allowed to
proceed to other parts of the island of
Hawaii. If Hilo were provided with a
modern disinfecting plant, there
would be some force in the argument
that all vessels from Honolulu for the
island of Hawaii, should first call at
Hilo, but, to quote your own words,
there is not a building at any of our
ports where immigrants could be iso-
lated. There are no disinfecting cham-
bers or disinfectants, neither steriliz-
ing appliances, nor sterilizers. The
whole island is practically without
safe-guard, or defense of even the most
primitive nature, while public nu-
sances are apparent on every hand.
And yet, you consider that without ap-
pliances of any kind you can render
safe such dangerous merchandise which
has been carefully selected and disin-
fected at Honolulu, and then placed in
clean steamers with clean crews. Believ-
ing that more good could be ac-
complished for the whole island by ap-
pointing agents for different districts
from among the actual residents of
those districts than by appointing a
central committee from among the resi-
dents of Hilo, the Board has commis-
sioned the following named persons,
Agents of the Board of Health for the
island of Hawaii.

R. R. Hind, North Kohala; W. G.
Walker, Hamakua; A. Lydette, North
Hilo; C. C. Kennedy, South Hilo; F. B.
McStocker, Puna; John Holland, M.D.,
Kau; John D. Paris, South Kona; Alex.
G. Cockburn, North Kona.

These gentlemen have been appoint-
ed for the purpose of assisting the
Board in carrying out its regulations,
and they will be so instructed.

Very sincerely yours,
C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health.

The Board of Health Meeting.

At yesterday's session of the Board
of Health there were present: Presi-
dent Wood, in the chair; George W.
Smith, F. M. Hatch, Attorney General
Cooper, F. J. Lowrey and Dr. Emerson.

A communication from Irwin & Co.,
requesting the privilege of bringing the
Diamond, Santiago and Mauna Ala up
to the wharves to discharge their
heavy cargo, was discussed. The com-
pany desired to comply with the quar-
antine regulations, and would move the
vessels away from the wharves fif-

teen feet each night, provide the cab-
les with rat funnels, and string rows
of electric globes along the dock.

Mr. Lowrey stated to the Board that
he had heard the Bloemfontein had
been allowed to come up to the wharf
under special privilege, but she had
not complied with the regulations in
any respect. Instead of coming up
near the wharf the vessel had been
brought up in direct contact with it.
Mr. Lowrey thought that if the regu-
lations are to be complied with, the
consignees should be the ones to be
held responsible; and if any infringem-
ent of privilege was performed by the
captain of the vessel, the freight should
be declared infected. Upon this sug-
gestion the Board moved that the ves-
sels be allowed the privilege asked.

The Drilled Inmates.

Mr. Cooper brought up the question
of the inmates of the drilled camp
and asked what disposition was to be
made of them, whether they were to
be allowed to serve out their full fif-
teen days' quarantine at the drilled
camp or go to Kalihl and there begin a new
fifteen days' quarantine?

President Wood replied that if the
spirit of the quarantine regulation was
to be carried out, the Japanese under
Mr. Cooper's care should be sent to
Kalihl, go through a fumigation, leave
their old clothes behind them, put on
new ones, and then commence the new
quarantine.

Mr. Cooper said he understood that
the drilled camp was a special detention
camp, and felt that it would be a
hardship upon the people to add fifteen
days to the ten days which they had
already undergone in quarantine.

The President stated he had been
awaiting accommodations at Kalihl
for these Japanese, and had not con-
sidered for a moment that they were
in a regular quarantine at the drill-
shed, but had merely been segregated
for the time being. Quarantine, as
President Wood understands it, com-
mences when all the clothing and ef-
fects of the owners are left behind,
and entirely new raiment put on, after
the necessary fumigating processes
have been carried out.

It was finally agreed that a seven
days' quarantine would be added after
the Japanese were removed to the Ka-
lihil camp, which will take place in two
or three days.

Application for the use of the fences
now being erected around the burned
district as a means of advertising was
made by Mr. R. L. Scott. The applica-
tion was refused.

Application for the painting contri-
bution of the Kawaiahao Church interior was
made by a local painter. Action de-
ferred.

Mr. Lydecker's report on the condi-
tion of the busses was received. He
recommended that they be allowed to
operate as soon as the Board deems it
advisable.

When The Cars May Run.

The matter of the Hawaiian Tram-
ways Company was brought up by a
request of the manager of that com-
pany that he be furnished with a copy
of the order which directs the company
to place its cars in of sanitary condi-
tion; also a copy of Mr. Lydecker's re-
port on their condition.

Upon motion of Mr. Hatch the Board
adopted the following resolution:
"That all street cars, busses and pub-
lic conveyances shall be thoroughly
washed and disinfected daily, and the
same to be thoroughly dusted out at
the end of each trip." The resolution
was ordered published.

Also the Board adopted the motion,
"That all street cars and busses be al-
lowed to resume traffic upon it being
shown that the same have been re-
cleaned and sanitized."

Mr. Pain will also be notified that as

(Continued on Page 5.)

WAR'S SAD VICTIMS

A Transport's Gruesome
Freightage.

MISSOURI NOW IN PORT

A Noted Vessel Which Has 272 Sick
and Wounded—Death List
of Sixteen.

The United States army hospital ship
Missouri arrived late yesterday after-
noon and anchored outside. She is
from Manila, via Nagasaki, January
11, and has 272 sick and wounded men
aboard. She left New York on Septem-
ber 30th of last year, going by way of
the Suez canal to Manila, which place
she reached on November 28, 1899. She
is taking the place of the hospital ship
Relief on the run between San Fran-
cisco and Manila. The Relief not hav-
ing the necessary coal-carrying capac-
ity, remains in Manila bay as a float-
ing hospital.

The Missouri is quite a noted ship,
having saved the passengers and crew
of the steamship Denmark, which was
wrecked in the Atlantic in September,
1899. The passengers and crew of the
Denmark numbered over 600 souls and
had been given up for lost until
brought to New York by the Missouri.

The Missouri was at one time a col-
lier and on account of her roominess
was taken for a hospital ship. The
task of subduing the Filipino insurrec-
tion was undertaken by Uncle Sam. No
money was spared by the United States
Government in fitting her up, and on
her voyage through the Mediterranean
sea, while at Gibraltar, she was dis-
cussed by the British army and navy
surgeons, who acknowledged her to be
the finest ship of her kind in the world.

The trip from Nagasaki to this port
has been anything but a pleasant one,
there being only two meals eaten dur-
ing the eighteen days at which table
racks were not necessary. The weather
was stormy all the way. During
the voyage from Manila sixteen of the
sick soldiers died. The bodies were
embalmed on board and placed in met-
al caskets. Nearly all the patients are
suffering from tropical dysentery or
gunshot wounds. Up to the time the
Missouri left Manila there had been no
cases of plague reported there.

The Missouri is commanded by Major
Wm. H. Arthur, surgeon, U.S.A. The
master of the vessel is John G. Dillon,
who is quite well known in this port.
Following are the officers of the ves-
sel: Executive Officer Captain Wm. L.
Kneeder, surgeon, U.S.A.; Asst. Sur-
geons D. F. Duval, C. J. Manley, Act.
Asst. Surg. J. J. Reilly; Capt. and
Quartermaster P. H. McCaull; Hospi-
tal Stewards H. Hartung and John B.
Anderson. These, with five acting
stewards, fifty privates, hospital corps
and ten male trained nurses, comprise
the medical corps.

The Missouri will dock at the Pa-
cific Mail wharf this morning to take

on 500 tons of coal and about 500 tons
of water before proceeding to San
Francisco, where, upon arrival, she
will undergo some necessary repairs to
her machinery.

McChesney's "Surprise."

McChesney & Sons' schooner Sur-
prise left late yesterday on the Kona
run. This is her first trip since her
arrival here from the Coast, where she
was built at Matthew Turner's yard at
Vallejo. The schooner is fitted with
a Hercules marine gasoline engine of
sixty horse-power, which gives her a
speed irrespective of sail help of seven
knots per hour. The trip from the
Coast here, using sail and auxiliary
power, was made in fourteen days. She
is of 112 tons net register, being 102
feet long, 24 feet breadth of beam and
3 feet draught. She will be used on
the Kona route. Her cost was \$18,000.

NO PLAGUE ON KAUAI.

Dr. Ernest King Denies the Report
of a Newspaper.

Dr. Ernest F. King, physician in
charge of Makaweli and McBryde plan-
tations, on Kauai, writes to correct a
rumor of the plague having broken out
there, as follows:

"There is no truth in the report in
the Independent that two deaths from
plague have occurred on this island.
Two laborers landed here from Honolu-
lu with some fever symptoms and
were kept under surveillance for a day
or two. That is all that happened to
give rise to any such report. We have
adopted most stringent measures to
keep this island free from the pest.

"The 200 laborers landed yesterday
at Elele were examined as they land-
ed and placed in a quarantine camp,
where they will be kept under guard
for eleven days and have their per-
sonal effects disinfected. In addition
to the daily house-to-house inspec-
tion on the plantations all the houses
in the valleys are being visited daily
and all cases of sickness are report-
ed, no matter what the cause is."

"I can say that Kauai is thus far
free from the plague and proposes to
keep so, if watchfulness and every
known sanitary precaution will prevail.
It seems a wrong thing that, at this
time of stress and general nervous ten-
sion, idle rumors should be printed as
facts."

"ERNEST F. KING, M.D."

Makaweli, January 25, 1900.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Young Japanese at Kalihl Camp
Strangles Himself.

The first suicide in a detention
camp took place yesterday morning in
the hospital of the Kalihl camp. A
young Japanese strangled himself to
death by placing a slip-noose about his
neck and throwing the end of the rope
over a nail which projected from one
of the rafters. When discovered by
his nurse, the Japanese was dead.

In order to clear his body from the
floor the determined man had to draw
his feet up, and even then his knees
almost rested on the boards. He was
quite dead when the nurse entered the
room, and nothing could be done to
resuscitate him. The patient occupied
a room by himself and no one was near
at the time of his suicide.

Mr. Clive Davies says the rumor
brought into port that the horses on
the McBryde plantation are starving
cannot possibly be true. Messrs. Da-
vies & Co. have shipped plenty of fod-
der and have even been able to sell
generously from their stock to other
farms. McBryde is all right.

VIEW OF THE BURNED DISTRICT.



This picture takes in part of the thirty acres covered by the Chinatown fire of January 20th. View from Nuuanu and Beretania streets.

H. R. T. & L. CO.

The Annual Meeting of
Yesterday.

Report of Manager C. G. Ballentyne.
Officers Elected and Contracts
for Material Let.

The annual meeting of the stock-
holders of the Honolulu Rapid Transit
& Land Company was held yesterday
at the office of the company. There
were 1,498 shares out of 2,500 repre-
sented. The old board of officers were
re-elected for the coming year, the
name of C. H. Atherton being added
thereto. The officers are now as fol-
lows: L. A. Thurston, president;
James B. Castle, vice president; J. A.
Gilman, secretary; J. H. Fisher, treas-
urer; J. A. Kennedy, auditor; C. G.
Ballentyne, manager. Directors—W.
R. Castle, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Ath-
erton and T. F. Lansing.

The manager's report for the year
was read, as follows:

Honolulu January 29, 1900.
The President and Stockholders of the
Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land
Company.

Gentlemen: At this, the first regu-
lar annual meeting of the stockholders
of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land
Company, the following report to the
31st of December, 1899, of the com-
pany's condition and the progress
made, is submitted for your considera-
tion:

As you are doubtless aware, the
company was incorporated on the 30th
day of August, 1898, in accordance with
the requirements of Section 34, of
Chapter 69, of the Laws of 1898, being
the franchise granted to C. G. Ballen-
tyne and others, which franchise was
duly assigned to the Honolulu Rapid
Transit & Land Company. In the
charter of incorporation the capital
was fixed at \$200,000, with the privi-
lege, under certain conditions, of in-
creasing the same to \$2,000,000. Upon
the preparation of estimates covering
the full cost of the construction and
equipment of twenty (20) miles
of track, power house, car barn and
other structures, it was found that it
would be necessary to expend, approxi-
mately, \$500,000. To provide this, it
was decided to increase the capital to
\$300,000 and issue bonds for another
\$300,000, the authority for which was
given at a special stockholders' meet-
ing held on the 18th of September,
1899. Of this increase in the capital
stock 500 shares have been issued,
leaving 500 shares, or \$50,000, still in
the treasury to be issued when the re-
quirements demand. Six assessments
on \$250,000 have been called, and \$115,-
500 has been paid in, leaving on the
31st of December \$34,500 outstanding
(of this amount about \$28,000 has since
been paid in).

The premises formerly occupied by
Mrs. E. C. Damon, on Beretania, Young
and Alapai streets, containing 275-100
acres, has been acquired at a cost of
\$33,000 for car barn, power house and
other purposes. The directors were
particularly fortunate in being able to
obtain this site, as it is very close to
the center point of distribution, and
has sufficient area for all our require-
ments, present and prospective.

The question of the system to be
adopted has been given a great deal of
consideration by the Board, and after
carefully weighing the merits of com-
pressed air and electricity, the latter
was finally decided upon, because its
capabilities are well understood, whereas
as the use of compressed air, at high
pressure, is only in its infancy, and
considerable experimenting has yet to
be done.

The following contracts for equip-
ment and material have been made:
Pennsylvania Steel Company, 3,000
tons rails; Westinghouse Electric &
Manufacturing Co., generators and mo-
tors; American Car Company, 27 cars;
Duplex Car Company, 8 cars; J. G.
Brill Company, car trucks; Hamilton-
Corliss Engine Co., 3 300-horsepower
engines; Babcock & Wilcox, 3 250-horse-
power boilers; Diamond State Steel
Co., rods, bolts, spikes, etc.; Mayer &
Englund, copper bands; Milliken
Bros., steel trusses and stack, making
a total of \$264,910.

Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. have
been appointed our agents at New
York, and we have now at credit with
them \$100,000, to apply on account of
these contracts.

The work of the construction of the
power house and car barn have been
begun, and it is expected the first ship-
ment of our material will arrive in
May or June, when active work will
begin. Unless we are disappointed in
our expectation, we hope to have at
least ten (10) miles of the road con-
structed and in operation by the end
of the present year. This will be well
within the time limit allowed in the
franchise.

The financial statement from the
company's inception up to the 31st of
December is submitted for your con-
sideration.

The directors for the ensuing year
will require to be elected.

Respectfully submitted,
C. G. BALLENTYNE,
Manager H. R. T. & L. Co.

PLAGUE DEATH

Japanese Dies Suddenly at Kalihi.

His Wife a Suspect—Board Meeting. Symptoms in Guardsmen Doing Hard Work.

(From Monday's Daily.)

DEATH YESTERDAY

Assagura, male Japanese, aged 33 years, died at the Kalihi Detention Camp Hospital. Had been ill two days with pneumonic symptoms. Considered a suspicious case at time of death. Postmortem clearly proved the case to be bubonic plague. The body was cremated.

SUSPECT CASE.

Miani, wife of Assagura, has the identical symptoms of her husband; was taken ill at the same time, and is now delirious. No glandular enlargements are traceable so far. She has been reported as suspicious.

For more than forty-eight hours the plague situation had been more favorable and the Board of Health was looking upon the lull as a sign of a probable decrease in the death list, when the death of the Japanese, Assagura, at the Kalihi Detention Camp Hospital was announced yesterday afternoon. The man had been in the hospital for about two days and his ailment was diagnosed as pneumonia. He had been slightly ill for nearly three weeks, until Friday, when more decided symptoms were disclosed. He had been delirious since that time. There was a small glandular enlargement in the groin, but it was not sensitive to the touch. Upon his death, Dr. Howard's suspicions were aroused as to the cause of the man's death, and the body was removed to the morgue and a postmortem examination performed by Dr. Hoffman, resulting in an official announcement of plague.

Assagura's wife has been ill for nearly three weeks, her illness commencing at almost the identical hour with her husband's. Last Friday she too was considerably worse, developing strong pneumonic symptoms, since which date she has been delirious most of the time. No glandular swellings or sensitiveness are observable in her case but since the postmortem on her husband revealed unmistakable bubonic symptoms, she is now considered very suspicious.

Chiaga, the Japanese suspect who was removed on Friday from Kalihi to the pest hospital, died early Saturday morning. The body was brought up to the morgue, where Dr. Hoffman, assisted by a Japanese physician, performed a postmortem examination. Upon the removal of the lungs, the right one was discovered to be greatly enlarged, and almost as solid as a lump of rubber. The man's death was attributed to pneumonia.

Since December 12th and up to Saturday night, according to the By Authority of the Board of Health, there have been fifty-three cases of bubonic plague, forty-five of which have proved fatal, there being in the plague hospital at that time eight patients classed as plague patients. Adding the case of the Japanese who died yesterday morning, the death roll runs up to forty-six, and the number of cases is increased to fifty-four by the addition of the wife of the Japanese. For the week there were seven deaths.

About the Soldiers.

In 1895, during the cholera epidemic, the National Guards were exposed to all kinds of inclement weather, steady sentinel duty, and various kinds of labor to which many of them were ordinarily unused. Most of the foreigners in the regiment were clerks in offices and business houses, used to a routine work which was sedentary in most cases. Their work as National Guardsmen was severe, and in addition to this, the young men were given to athletic sports in the Executive grounds when off duty. At that time it was discovered that the strain of guard duty, superinduced by athletics, and sleeping in the open air, had brought about an affection or swelling in the abdomen, or just above the fold in which the bubo of the plague is found. These cases were treated in the manner usually adaptable for such swellings and they disappeared in time.

Since the National Guards have been engaged in their sentry work, during the past six weeks, the same abdominal swellings, and in almost the same locality, have appeared in one or two of the guardsmen, and their original is traced exactly in the same manner as those observed in 1895. Appearing as they have in this manner, the physicians say there is not the slightest connection between the bubo formed by the plague, and that produced by extraordinary activity and weariness such as comes with six hours steady guard duty. One case of this kind has been observed, but there are no symptoms whatever of the plague accompanying it, noticeably a lack of fever and high temperature. In this case the man would not have been placed on the "off duty" list, had it not been that the physician thought that in any case of illness the patient should be laid off.

Board of Health Meeting.

At the Board of Health meeting Saturday afternoon there were present: President Wood, George W. Smith, F. M. Hatch, F. J. Lowrey, Dr. Emerson and Dr. Day.

The first business considered was that of a bill for drayage rendered by Fred. Harrison, incurred by the latter in the removal of his marble slabs and tombstones from his place of business preparatory to the destruction of the

much by order of the Board of Health. No action was taken, and the matter was laid on the table.

Several miscellaneous petitions in the garbage receptacle department were read and accepted. It was suggested by the Board that no garbage receptacles be placed in the city, which was ordered by the Board of Health, and that the regulations in a time of plague.

A communication from the Minister of the Interior relative to the erection of a new Government dispensary was received and read by the president. The Minister of the Interior stated that if such a building was to be erected it should be an attractive and substantial structure, with every modern convenience for the placing of drugs, reception of the sick, together with a place for meetings upon the second floor. No reference or recommendation was made for the erection of a temporary structure for an emergency dispensary. The Board expressed itself still favorable to the project of constructing a temporary quarters on the grounds of the Judiciary building for receiving Honolulu's poor patients and treating them. No further action was taken, although the Board feels that the dispensary is an absolute necessity at the present time.

Application for the establishment of a hygienic laundry on the John Kna road on ground owned by J. A. Magoon, was made by J. Lightfoot and associates. The reasons stated for the location of the proposed site is because the waste water can be piped directly to the sea. Ponds in the vicinity would be filled up and everything placed in proper sanitary condition. The matter was discussed at length, and doubts were expressed that the water could be piped to the sea as easily as the applicants proposed it could be done. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee, composed of George W. Smith, F. M. Hatch and Dr. Emerson.

Reports were received from the Citizens' Sanitary Committee commenting upon the unsanitary condition of premises back of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., and also of the restaurant on Hotel street, Waikiki of the Favorite saloon.

The matter was referred to Sanitary Engineer Cousins, who was appointed by President Wood Saturday morning, and who began the duties incumbent upon him yesterday morning.

Bishop Estate Moves.

An application by Mr. Dodge, on behalf of the Bishop Estate, was received and read, in which the Board was requested to condemn and destroy two houses on premises on Queen street, back of the Judiciary building. Adjoining these two structures is another cottage which Mr. Dodge suggested should be destroyed with the others. In this latter house a German had lived, who died shortly before the outbreak of the plague. Physicians now are suspicious of the case in the light of recent developments and believe the man died of plague. Mr. Hatch moved that as the Board has reason to believe the premises are infected by plague, they should be destroyed by fire. Motion carried.

A letter was received relative to conditions on Lanai. Conditions were said to be somewhat unsanitary, and the writer believed something should be done to bring the native element into line and have their houses cleaned out thoroughly or destroyed. The Board felt it was a matter for the plantations to look after, as most of the people were employees. No action was taken.

President Wood announced the receipt of a letter from Washington, D. C., relative to the garbage crematory in use there. The writer did not recommend the crematory, and suggested a later patent. The letter and description of the crematory were referred to the Minister of Interior.

Application for provisions was received from the natives of Puloa, who declared they were running very short of eatables, and the ground in their locality was not of the kind on which foodstuffs could be grown. The Board requested information from them as to what point would be the most suitable for sending such provisions as they needed.

Application was received from the Wilder Steamship Company in regard to four tons of Japanese and Chinese freight which were now lying on their wharf. This was freight which had been refused at Hilo. The Board replied that its disposition was not a matter for the Board to decide.

George R. Carter asked to be relieved of his duties as freight agent of the Board in order to take charge of the work of auditing the bills of the Finance Committee. He stated that perhaps Mr. Baldwin of Maui would undertake the duties of freight agent. Mr. Carter was thanked for his services in the past. Mr. Baldwin will be asked by the Board to take charge of the freight agent's work.

Dr. Emerson made the following motion: "That the Board recommend to the Executive Council that \$2,500 be put in the hands of the Fire Commissioners to be used in reimbursing the firemen for the losses sustained during their arduous labors at the fires caused by orders of the Board of Health." Carried.

After the Board adjourned the members went in a body to investigate the Kawalaho premises and the condition they had been left in by the 2,000 Chinese who had been kept there for nearly a week. Upon motion of Mr. Hatch, seconded by Mr. Lowrey, the Board unanimously resolved that the pews be varnished, the floors painted in the main body of the building and organ loft, and the four back pews upholstered, subject to the approval of the trustees of the church.

DR. GALBRAITH

Endorses Policy of the Authorities.

A Surgeon With a Big Record—Many Prominent Visitors Coming—The Future Discussed.

"I consider the manner in which the plague grounds has been met in Honolulu, as unique in the history of the world, and I feel assured that the hygienic measures adopted by the authorities, and the people generally, will result in immense benefit to future generations," said Dr. W. J. Galbraith to an Advertiser reporter at the Hawaiian hotel yesterday afternoon.

"I believe," he continued, "that the fact of comparatively few cases having been recorded since the outbreak, is due entirely to the prompt action of the Government in leaving the Board of Health free to act according to the judgment of its members. The absence of any red-tape humbug; the prompt application of quarantine; the liberal manner in which the Government backed up the Board financially, and by individual assistance at all times and in any capacity; the manner in which the members of the medical fraternity, as a body, shut down on private practice, and as individuals placed their services at the call of the Board of Health, and the spontaneous action of both merchants and citizens in responding to the call of the Health Board, all illustrate the almost wonderful unanimity of the entire community in purging the country of the dreadful scourge, and preserving it from a possible future visitation."

"This determination regardless of cost, is intensely gratifying and deserving of the highest praise. In adopting such drastic measures, the future is considered, and the inestimable benefits that will most assuredly accrue from this stringent action, will prove ample compensation for the present losses. The campaign against insanitary conditions, should not be allowed to pass by with the plague, but should be actively pushed on until every pest spot is destroyed and the security of the people firmly established."

"The people of the Hawaiian Islands should never be called upon to combat disease and pestilence. Nature has so abundantly surrounded the islands with aseptic conditions, that all the inhabitants need contribute toward the general health, is ordinary care; but if nature is imposed upon, and permission is given for the construction of habitations without regard to health, we may expect periodical visits of pestilence."

"It is a most agreeable surprise to me to find so many really capable medical practitioners here. It is certain that no city of the size on the Mainland can boast of such a body of conscientious, up-to-date and skilful men, and I consider Honolulu is to be congratulated upon the fact."

As regards the country, well, I have been here some eight months, and intend to make Honolulu my home. All my books, papers and instruments are on the way now. I would rather stay in Honolulu with a fair living than live anywhere else I have visited, on a fortune. Honolulu suits me, plague or no plague, and I believe we are just opening out upon a period of wonderful prosperity. This unfortunate business will soon pass over, and the islands will emerge clean and wholesome and ready for a continuous run of prosperity."

"The possibilities of the country are grand. I believe the cultivation of coffee and vanilla would return immense profits to the farmer. As regards the 'enervating climate,' I am inclined to lay this to existing conditions. A new arrival in the country soon adapts himself to manners and customs, and if he complains of the loss of his former energy, it is simply because he has no reason to exert himself unduly."

"Quite a number of prominent people on the mainland are determined upon a visit to Hawaii. Professor John A. Wyeth, one of the greatest living authorities on surgery, will pay a visit this summer. Senators Thurston and Clark and Mr. E. Dickson, general manager of the Union Pacific Railway, are also coming soon, while quite a large number of people are only awaiting news of the disappearance of the plague before setting out."

Dr. W. J. Galbraith has made for himself a wide reputation as a surgeon in Kansas, Denver, Ogden, Portland, St. Joseph, Mo., and Omaha, extending over a period of seventeen years. He left a very large practice in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad employees, beside attending to from seventy-five to one hundred charity patients daily, in his districts. Dr. Galbraith held the position of professor of surgery to the Creighton Medical College, founded in St. Joseph by Count Creighton some seven years ago, and considered to be one of the best medical colleges in the United States.

Dr. Galbraith thinks there is considerable room for medical missionary work in the city. The Chinese do not appear to understand the germ theory, and cannot comprehend how it happens that the disease is not confined to one locality, and that their countrymen are the principal sufferers. He considers that some means might be adopted to explain the theory to them, and believes the result would prove well worth the trouble.

HE HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE.

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Sick Headache

Is the cause of untold suffering to many women; of neglected families and unhappy homes. Pleasure is banished from the life that is subject to these attacks, and yet it is possible to be free forever from such trying ordeals. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by enriching the blood, toning up the nerves, and strengthening the stomach, make sick headache impossible, and restore nervous energy to the despondent sufferer. The full name:

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is on every package of the genuine.

Mrs. Fannie R. Stoffa, of Martinsville, Mo., says: "I used to have terrible sick headaches, which I had as far back as I can remember. In recent years they were getting worse. A few years ago I took treatment of a specialist in Kansas City, but it only relieved me for a while. When I came here two years ago my health was miserable. My husband, who had great faith in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, insisted that I commence using them. After taking a few doses I could see an improvement, and my headache spells were not so severe. I used four boxes, and since that time I have not had any of those attacks, and I never felt so well in my life."

—From the Republican, Bethany, Mo.

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to mankind as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR THE—

CELEBRATED

Morgan & Wright Tires.

Tires fitted to any Vehicle at very short notice.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY FORT ST., CLUB STABLES BUILDING.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED General Commission Merchants. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles

Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty. Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.

G. N. WILCOX, President.
E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKETT, Vice President.
T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD! You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a person who has had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS
(New Designs.)
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.
(Something New.)
RICH CUT GLASS,
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,
FRENCH CHINA,
GERMAN CHINA,
ENGLISH CHINA,
FIGURES,
BRONZES,
ORNAMENTS,
JARDINIERS,
LAMPES,
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, and all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism; it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDERS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINDSAY AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Watch for the name and substitute at some times named off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lindsey and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle without which none are genuine.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD. HONOLULU. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugal.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SUNDAY WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1900.

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No one, however critical of British statesmanship before the South African war, and the unusual symptoms of hysteria among the British public which have followed the disasters in the field, can hope for the civilization and progress of South Africa without wishing that British arms may be successful there. The Advertiser has made this point more than once, but that does not inhibit the indulgence in such comment as the more moderate London journals themselves are making upon the follies and weaknesses of the campaign. We note by a local organ of British sentiment that a paragraph in yesterday's Advertiser is regarded by at least one Britisher as an insult to Her Majesty's subjects, which it was far from being. The worst insult to them would be to quote with approval the scurrilous jests which appear in the radical British journals. It is not a Honolulu, but a London paper which says that the British are retreating in splendid order and the enemy following in great confusion. After that and a thousand English paragraphs like it, surely the observation is not out of order in a Honolulu paper that fasting and prayer in the face of disasters that must be met by sword and shell is scarcely a British characteristic. Since the time of the Boer heel-cutters who overran Europe, or were overruled in it, Englishmen have not been prone to turn from defeat to sackcloth, but have taken a fresh grip and out of the nettle danger plucked the flower safety.

That is what we expect them to do in this instance and will applaud them for doing, and this notwithstanding the fact that England has never given Americans much reason to love her. One time at a foreign peace conference, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster accorded the writer a press interview in which he said: "When I think of the way England treated us in colonial times, in the Revolution, previous to and during the war of 1812, in the boundary dispute and in the Civil War, I feel an unmistakable prejudice against her; but when I consider that wherever her flag waves justice is administered, revenues honestly collected and civilization advanced, I say of England, God bless her." These are the views, we believe, of most rational Americans, and while they are such as not to repress criticisms of British failures and shams, they are of a sort to encourage our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic in the pursuit of policies which work for the betterment of humanity and the world.

Such is the policy of reclamation in South Africa. The Boers, splendid fighting men that they are—a quality they share with the Dervishes—are yet as much in the way of the unity and civilization of South Africa as were the Dutchmen of New Amsterdam of the unity and civilization of North America. They are dull, fierce bipeds, standing in the path. The best interests of the region of the Cape, perhaps of the Dark Continent itself, require that their distinctive political institutions be wiped out and they, themselves, amalgamated with the Anglo-Saxon race. A mighty people would be born of such a union, a people fit to grapple with the sternest work of pioneering and of the noblest problems of statesmanship and to build in some bright future the United States of South Africa. Looking toward such a consummation what American is there who cannot hope that it may be speedily realized and this irrespective of any private prejudice he may bear towards Great Britain as a power.

PROSPECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A good idea of what the British have still before them in South Africa may be found in Hillegas' interesting work, "Oom Paul's People," the chapter entitled "Preparations for Defence," being full of data that are even yet but imperfectly understood by readers of the current war news.

The Boers, says the Anglo-Dutch author, (he wrote before the war) have been preparing, during many years, for a bout with Great Britain. German experts were employed to formulate defensive plans and European artillery to teach the arts of modern warfare. Americans of military training became instructors in the National military school at Pretoria; even the women and children learned the use of arms. Several million pounds sterling were annually sent to Europe to pay for the guns and fort-armor required by experts. The best of skill was used in fortifying strategic points and every farmer's cottage was stocked

with arms and ammunition, so that the commander, when called out, would be instantly ready for the field.

Frontiers and Johannesburg, the chief cities, were turned into formidable fortresses. The three capital was fitted in with a series of three forts, and to render the strategists of a great army. The city stands in a square on each side of which is a steel-clad granite and earthen fort which commands the valleys and the surrounding country. Each fort has four Cremona guns of the heaviest calibre, four more of fifteen miles' range and thirty of the best type of Gatling guns. There are, besides, fifty light Gatling guns in the city which can be easily sent to any threatened point. Three immense warehouses, well out of an enemy's range, are filled with ammunition; also an arsenal with spare repeating rifles. Two refrigerators with a capacity of 2,000 oxen each are part of the resources of the commissariat. The cost of all this may be judged by the military budget of one year, (the year preceding the outbreak of the war) which footed up \$9,429,866. Of this sum but \$262,316 went for War Office salaries.

Johannesburg is encircled by fortifications so built as either to defend the city or destroy it. The outside country can be raked on the one hand; the city streets and the railroad on the other. Residents have reason to believe that the place has been mined. Should an enemy assault be made, he kept off indefinitely; should the population rise it and its habitations could be blown into the air.

The difficult mountain approaches to the Transvaal are fortified nearly if not quite as well—as any other authorities than Hillegas—as the Franco-German border. Hillegas himself says that they are "fortified with vast quantities of French and German ordnance and equipped with garrisons of men born or trained in Europe. The approaches to Laing's Nek, near the Natal border, which have several times been the battle ground of the English and Boer forces, have been prepared to resist an invading army from Natal. Much attention," says this prophetic author—"has been directed to the preparations in that part of the republic because the British commanders will find it easier to transfer forces from the port of Durban, which is 306 miles from the Transvaal border, while Cape Town is almost a thousand miles distant."

The author discusses the armament of the Free State, the probability of sympathetic Dutch uprisings in Cape Colony, and the habit of the powerful native tribes of taking the side of a successful white combatant, and proceeds to say:

Military men are accustomed to sneer at the lack of generalship of the Boer forces, but in only one of the battles in which they have engaged the British forces have the trained military men and leaders been able to cope with them. In the battle of Boomplaats, fought in 1848, the English officers can claim their only victory over the Boers, who were armed with flintlocks, while the British forces had heavy artillery. In almost all the encounters that have taken place the Boer forces were not so large as those of the enemy, yet the records show that many more casualties were inflicted than received by them. In the chief engagements the appended statistics show that the Boers had only a small percentage of the men in the casualty list, while the British losses were much greater:

Battles	Men Engaged				Casualties
	British	Boer	British	Boer	
Laing's Nek	400	550	190	24	
Ingogo	300	250	142	17	
Majuba Hill	600	150	280	5	
Brunkhorst	25	300	120	1	
Jameson Raid	600	400	100	5	

It is hardly fair to assume that the Boers' advantages in these battles were gained without the assistance of capable generals, when it is taken into consideration that there is a military axiom which places the value of an army relatively with the ability of its commanders. The Boers may exaggerate when they assert that one of their soldiers is the equal in fighting ability of five British soldiers, but the results of the various battles show that they have some slight foundation for their theory.

Those who hope for a quick ending of the present war, now that Roberts and Kitchener are in the field, will not find much encouragement in Mr. Hillegas' statements, many of which, written before the war, have had recent verification. The fact of most oppressive significance seems to be that up to the present time the real defensive strength of the Transvaal Boers has not been tested. So far all the fighting has occurred in British territory with the Boers mainly on the offensive. That part of the Tugela river which runs in the South African Republic is yet some distance from the scene of hostilities. Ladysmith, Colenso and the other now familiar battlegrounds are part of the Queen's empire. The real test of burgher efficiency awaits the attempt of the British to cross the mountains that separate Natal from the Transvaal. Then there will be battles royal, to be followed by others, if the British go so far, on the long roads to the Gi-

burgers of Pretoria and Johannesburg. At every defensive point the Boers are capable of making a serious stand, and the Boers did at Pretoria and Johannesburg. Mountains their enemies in Cape Colony, among the mountains of South Africa and in Europe will be similarly at work. Should they achieve but one of their objects Great Britain's hold on South Africa may have to relax as it did one hundred and seventeen years ago on the better part of North America. We may have differently without changing the only facts of the situation.

OUR DUTY TO THIS CITY.

The plague situation, since the great fire in Chinatown, has gradually but surely improved. This is very gratifying, but it has an element of danger in that the hard work of the sanitary inspectors may be relaxed. Now, if ever, is the time to make sure that there shall be no recrudescence of the plague, and the only way to reach that result is to exercise the sharpest vigilance. It would never do to have the plague take a rest and then break out again. Not only would that cost human lives, but it would put destructive weapons in the hands of those who have no good will, commercially, or things Hawaiian.

Until the Board of Health officially declares that danger has passed, there should be no let-up in the work being done; and even after that, as we take it, there will remain very much to engage the study and zeal of sanitarians. In Monday's paper there appeared a letter from Mr. W. F. C. Hasson, a competent engineer, in which he pointed out that things may get very bad eventually in the older residence districts if something is not done to raise cottages that rest directly upon the ground or near enough there to prevent the free play of air and the introduction of an occasional sunbeam under the basic flooring. "There is, probably," this writer says, "no outlying part of the world where Anglo-Saxons live under such insanitary conditions as in parts of Honolulu." This is shocking, but too true. "In a considerable portion of the center of the city every available piece of ground is occupied by cesspools and small cottages, the latter resting flat on the ground. These vine-covered, tree-shaded outhouses and cottages present an attractive appearance, but it is a matter of surprise that epidemic has not yet taken its place among them. No system of sewerage will remove from these localities the danger of disease arising, under favorable conditions, from the saturated condition of the subsoil. These places need air and sunshine as much as Chinatown, where the inevitable coming of disease was merely hastened by a more crowded population, hence a greater supply of refuse in equal areas and a more rapid super-saturation of the subsoil."

These are words of truth and soberness and we hope they will not be forgotten when Honolulu gets over its present scare and is in a position, through municipal powers or otherwise, to arrange for the future. There must be a complete sewer system; every house occupied for lodgings or business and every kitchen must communicate with it; owners must be compelled, if their houses or tenements rest on the ground, to raise them; cesspools of whatever nature must be abolished; the construction of human dwellings, for Asiatics or others, must be prohibited. If we secure these ordinances and enforce them—saying nothing here of the indisputable need of a sanitary Chinatown—Honolulu will take rank among the most healthful cities in the world. If not, we shall have to be prepared for a higher rate of mortality in future than we have ever had in the past.

The fire at Aala, whether incendiary or not, was probably advantageous in a sanitary way. Some places need fire to enable them to go ahead, but Honolulu needed fires and Providentially got them. It is highly desirable, however, that private individuals should not be encouraged to interpret the wishes of Providence in these respects, hence the hope that if firebugs really caused the Aala blaze they may be arrested and punished. We want no epidemic of arson to go with the epidemic of plague.

If Mr. Loebenstein wishes to land no fire company will turn out to quell him across the equator; no embattled patriots with stones will meet him at the dock; none of our foremost citizens will menace him with so much as an incendiary speech; even the Marshal will be restrained in time from doing a thing grotesque. To be sure if he does land Hilo might not let him come back and Loebenstein, tossing on the barge deep without a country and without a home, would be the subject of national concern. On the whole perhaps he had better stay where he is, but we assure him that the deprivation is ours. We like him here and Loebenstein has never before been so near and yet so far.

Mr. Loebenstein's motto, should be "Veni, vidi, vici" and this would be "It will come as a surprise to him 'Tis not, who said?"

There are cable bills galore before Congress, among them the Moreno deficit, which has been pulled off a few shaves and patched up to go into trade. Moreno must be pretty old and feeble now, but he has an undimmed eye for despatches and would probably be the happiest man in Washington if somebody would pay him to take his crazy old counsel off the seas of legislation.

Improvement clubs are springing up all over town, at least three being now in good shape for business. While intended, primarily, to help boom and build their localities, they will make an excellent nucleus for any kind of a federation that municipal politics may demand. We shall hear of the clubs when the bosses get to work and try to run Honolulu for their own benefit.

If all the special bills extending American laws to these islands are enacted, Hawaii will be in effect a Territory whether the Cullom bill passes or not. An American possession covered by the land, labor, navigation and immigration laws of the United States is pretty well deprived of colonial privileges and might as well be admitted in the Territorial sisterhood at once.

Dr. Galbraith makes the strong point that nature has so surrounded these islands with antiseptic conditions that all the inhabitants need contribute toward the general health is ordinary care. In other words, we have good sea air, good drainage, the opportunity to get good water and a temperature which presents no extremes. With these Hawaii would be a sanitary as well as a scenic paradise if the people who are disposed to keep themselves and their premises dirty were obliged to keep them clean.

The plan of having Russian peasant labor in Hawaiian canefields is about as absurd as one to have Hawaiian natives work in Siberian mines. The Russians are pretty nearly worthless for continuous field work when the thermometer rises above 65 degrees Fahrenheit, which is one reason why, in doing summer contract work on the southern reaches of the Trans-Siberian railway, the Russian Government employs Manchurian Chinese. One would think the Galicians had given enough trouble here without any one desiring to try the moujiks of the Far North.

Representative Loebenstein is tumbling around outside somewhere on a little steamer wigwagging to the Board of Health. Mr. Loebenstein comes as an agent of the Hilo Health Committee, and has sent a polite message on shore signed John Grace, the text of which appears in another column. It is suspected at this writing that Mr. Loebenstein really wants to load up his vessel with something to eat, as Hilo is probably tired of living off taro tops and rain water. If so we trust the wish may be gratified and that the gentleman on the Kilauea Hou will come ashore and inspect our really fine lines of hams, potatoes, onions, canned corn, sardines and bottled ginger ale. If not, why not?

In constitutional countries like Great Britain and the United States it is the habit to give the Cabinet portfolios which have most to do with questions of peace and war to civilians rather than to men of military training. The theory is that a civilian will not rush into war like a soldier. In point of fact, however, the politician who looks for office to the masses is more likely to catch the war fever and take chances about belligerency than any soldier would. If Lord Roberts had been Secretary of State for the Colonies last year there would have been no premature fight with the Boers and perhaps no fight at all. The danger was invited and the chances taken by a rank civilian, Joseph Chamberlain. So in the time of Cleveland's Venezuela message, General Grant would never have sent such a challenge to England in the then state of the American Navy and the coast defenses. That freak of insanity—none the less so because of British forbearance—was Cleveland's and Cleveland was perhaps the most ardent civilian the United States ever had for President. America was rushed into the inexcusable war with Spain by men in black frock coats. The soldiers and sailors kept in the background while demagogues in Congress and the victims of yellow journalism in the streets compelled the nation to fight Spain on behalf of the chicken thieves and sugar mill incendiaries who called themselves the patriots of Cuba.

LOEBENSTEIN

Reply to Health Board's Call Down.

Argument of the Hiloites as Stated by the "Delegates From Health Committee."

Under date of January 27th Mr. Loebenstein has made a reply to President Vane's letter of the same date in which he latter, representing the Board of Health, refused to consider the proposition or regulations urged by the Hilo Board of Health.

It is admitted by Mr. Loebenstein that many of the regulations issued by the Hilo citizens are in direct conflict with those of the general Board, but that he condones by setting forth that regulations enforced by the Board at Honolulu, do not necessarily hold good for the best interests of the island of Hawaii. The Hilo delegate lays particular stress on the fact that the Hilo regulations are entirely acceptable to the residents of that locality, and therefore their enforcement should be authorized by the Board of Health.

A portion of the lengthy reply has reference to the visit of Mr. Cooper to Hilo and the proceedings in which he took part upon the occasion of his dramatic entry into the harbor, and the delegate fears that Mr. Cooper has failed to make a correct representation of the occurrences which took place.

As to the name of "Board of Health of Hawaii," the delegate says it was a mere matter of form, and their committee under any other name would perform as earnest work in the future as it has done in the past. Mr. Loebenstein intimates that the main point desired by the Hiloites is the severance of all communication between Honolulu and the island of Hawaii, except what may be considered as absolutely essential to the physical needs of the people. In signing his name to his voluminous letter, the "Board of Health" has been changed to "Health Committee, Island of Hawaii." The full text of Mr. Loebenstein's reply is as follows:

Steamer Kilauea Hou,
Honolulu, January 27th, 1900.
C. B. Wood, M.D.,
President Board of Health.

Dear Sir:—Your answer to this date to my prior communication relative to Health matters entrusted to me by the Health Committee is at hand. In reply thereto I have again to urge that whatever may be the title adopted by the said committee, its objects and purposes remain identical with those of that to be established by the National Board, and are in no sense to be regarded as an effort to either supersede or usurp the functions legally invested in the National Board.

Loebenstein Argues.

Admitting the fact that your Citizens' Sanitary Committee has rendered valuable assistance to your Board in the prevailing epidemic, under conditions of easy reach and accessibility, it is safe to presume that still more satisfactory results will be emphasized in the delegation of authority to a committee pledged to secure the furtherance of every effort for the preservation from disease of a large community remote from your jurisdiction. The proceedings of the Hilo Committee in some instances may be interpreted as conflicting with certain regulations and instructions issued by your Board, and as a consequence have been repudiated by you, but they have had the effect of allaying the apprehensions and fears of an element on our island, considerable in point of numbers and difficult to control by reason of the greater area covered than Honolulu, and the conditions which may rule and apply at the latter place, do not necessarily hold nor can be made to hold on the island of Hawaii.

Because the Committee which now seeks a delegation of authority from the National Board, is composed of residents of Hilo, does not prove that the same is being dominated by "some of the residents of Hilo who have formed themselves into a Sanitary Committee," the actual facts being directly the converse from what is stated in your reply; for although each member of the committee, is a resident of Hilo, he occupies such post as the direct choice of the delegates from every district on the island of Hawaii, and who were in turn duly elected to represent and voice the wishes of their particular district, at local conventions and mass meetings held for that purpose, concerning what they considered the arbitrary acts of the Sheriff, but repelling every confidence in the intelligence and conservative sense of a committee.

The certain regulations laid down by this committee have thus far met with general approval and endorsement, and a personal canvass obtained in a ride through four districts, covering nearly a hundred miles, and a solicitation of views from those representing all classes and interests, has only resulted in further emphasizing the fact, that the preponderance of sentiment on this island (Hawaii) is in favor of restricting all communication with Honolulu to what is absolutely essential; and the committee has acted on these lines conscientiously and consistently, and the island of Hawaii has thus far sustained them; whereas its official acts, covering organization and proceedings before Mr. Cooper, your representative, if duly and correctly reported to you, must effectually disprove and set at rest the feeling shared by you and your Board that this matter is one of mere locality, or of any particular clique, or faction or interest. The effort to set any one district against another, or to create local antagonisms in the face of the grave emergency that is confronting us, is one that I know can find no place in the councils of your Board.

What Hawaii Asks.

All that is asked by the Hawaii committee is authorization to carry out the plans for a general improvement of conditions, not to wait the breaking out of plague before checking it, but

Well Made
and
Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were originally intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite. It absolutely cures all scrofulous eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headaches, etc.

to eliminate the inducing factors. The insanitary, filthy, disease-breeding conditions in many of the localities are practically unknown to you. There is not a building at any of our ports where immigrants could be isolated; there are neither disinfecting chambers or disinfectants; neither sterilizing appliances or sterilizers. The whole island is practically without safeguard or defense of even the most primitive nature, while public nuisances are apparent on every hand.

The success that has so far crowned the efforts of the committee in reducing the elements of danger, in ameliorating and abating nuisances, in arousing the public to the need of caution in sanitary matters, all of which has been successfully carried out without legal authority, should give your Board every confidence in the ability of such a committee to carry out results more far reaching and successful, if clothed with the legal authority, be the title under which they have sought to establish themselves what it may. Concerted action of some kind is necessary, and if the name of a Citizens' Sanitary Committee for the Island of Hawaii is more palatable to your Board, I have no doubt the committee will serve the public as faithfully under that name and style as under any other.

It is intimated in your reply that any representative committee chosen by the people of Hawaii, willing to assist the Board in carrying out its regulations and other measures adopted to prevent the spread of plague with the greatest degree of certainty, and at the same time with the least degree of hardship and distress to the people, will be recognized by the Board, and commissions as agents of the Board of Health will be forwarded them.

I can see nothing in the proposition submitted by you which in any way conflicts with the stand taken by our committee, though it is possible a clash in details may have occurred, and I have every reason to believe that these conditions will prove acceptable and the danger of future friction eliminated.

The Hilo Delegates.

The result of the convention of delegates held in Hilo for the purpose of electing a committee for the whole island of Hawaii were as follows:

Kohala—Representative, Dr. A. Irwin; delegates, Hind and King.
Hamakua—Representative, C. C. Kennedy; delegates, Lidgate and Lindsay.

North Hilo—Representative, A. B. Loebenstein; delegates, Walker and Rickard.

Hilo—Representative, Dr. Grace; delegates, Kennedy, Loebenstein.

Puna—Representative, Dr. Russell; delegates, F. B. McStocker, P. Lee.

Kau—Representative, J. T. Moir; delegates, Kauhaua, Dr. Holland.

Kona—Representative, Dr. Moore; delegates, J. D. Paris, Kaunaohe.

Of this committee four are members of the medical profession, and of the remaining three two are well-known business men of rare tact and judgment. Further recognizing the fact that the constitutional injunctions would not permit the issuance of a commission to the member from North Hilo, I urge in his stead the appointment of F. B. McStocker, well known to you, and a man of great executive ability. The issuance of commissions to these gentlemen would be a fitting recognition of their qualifications and the confidence extended to them by the whole island.

Your further prompt recognition of the necessity of an emergency fund for specific purposes, and your promise that the Board will be glad to forward the application to the Executive Council for presentation to the Council of State will be received with gratification by all citizens of the island of Hawaii, and will go a great way toward bringing about a better understanding between them and your Board.

Awaiting your further valued consideration, I have the honor, sir, to remain,
Very respectfully yours,
A. B. LOEBENSTEIN,
Delegate from Health Committee, Island of Hawaii.

Office of the Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 27, 1900.

Report of cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu to week ending Jan. 27, 1900:

Cases, Deaths	
Previously reported	46 38
Week ending Jan. 27, 1900	7 7
Total number of cases to date	53 45

Nationality—Chinese, 3; Hawaiian, 1; Japanese, 3.
In the hospital this date 8.
C. B. REYNOLDS,
Executive Officer Board of Health.

HAWAII IN CONGRESS

Measures of Concern To Islanders.

SEVERAL CABLE BILLS

Proposed Anti-Contract Labor--Appointment to Office -- Navigation and Land Bills.

The following measures of local interest have been introduced in Congress:

On December 6, 1899, Senator Hale introduced a bill to provide for the construction, maintenance and operation under the management of the Navy Department, of a Pacific cable or cables. The measure was read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. It provides for a cable, or cables, from San Francisco to Honolulu and thence by way of Midway Islands and the Island of Guam or by whatever other route may be deemed by the Secretary of the Navy to be the most practicable, to Manila and Hilo. When the cables are completed the operation and control thereof shall be transferred to the Postmaster General. Appropriation under this act, \$11,000,000.

Butler Bill.
On December 14 Senator Butler offered a measure which reads as follows:

That there shall be constructed, maintained and operated, in connection with the Postoffice Department of the United States Government, a submarine cable or cables and connecting land lines from the city of San Francisco to the city of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, and thence to Manila by way of the Midway Islands and the Island of Guam, one of the Ladrones, and the Gulf of Dingala, on the east coast of the Island of Luzon, or by whatever route may hereafter be determined by Government surveys and soundings and deemed by the Secretary of the Navy to be the most practicable, and thence direct from Manila to Hongkong, in China.

That when such postal telegraphic cable or cables are completed, the operation of the same shall be under the control of the Postmaster General, who shall have authority to receive and transmit messages in the interest of commerce and the public other than United States Government messages, and shall establish a rate of toll therefor, not exceeding thirty-five cents per word between San Francisco and Honolulu, and not exceeding one dollar a word between San Francisco and Manila and twenty cents a word between San Francisco and Hongkong. The Postmaster General shall arrange and provide for the transmission of messages from news associations and news agencies to the newspapers of the United States, commonly known as press messages, at a rate not exceeding one-fourth of the above named rates for ordinary private messages. Appropriation, \$10,000,000.

The Corliss Bill.
On December 5, 1899, Mr. Corliss introduced a cable bill which was referred to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and ordered printed. The route marked down in the preamble is practically the same as that of the other cable acts. The President is authorized to secure the needed concessions to lay and maintain the cable lines and to draw on the resources of the army and navy; that the work of construction and operation shall be in charge of a Pacific Cable Commission; that the cables shall be of American manufacture (if possible), and laid and maintained by American ships; that the tariff shall not exceed \$1 per word between San Francisco and Manila and 35 cents per word between San Francisco and Honolulu; that the profits shall go into a maintenance fund; that the President may negotiate for cable extension on the Asiatic coast. Preliminary appropriation, \$500,000.

The Sulloway Bill.
On December 5 Representative Sulloway introduced a cable bill which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It is entitled a bill to revive and amend and extend the Act of Congress of August 15, 1876. This bill is Celsus Caesar Moreno's, and seeks to extend to him and his associates the rights previously granted. Under it "The Government of the United States shall be entitled to exercise and enjoy the same or similar privileges with regard to the control and use of such line or lines or cable or cables that may, by law, agreement or otherwise, be exercised and enjoyed by any foreign government whatever; secondly, citizens of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges as to the payment of rates for the transmission of messages as are enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nations; thirdly, the transmission of dispatches shall be made in the following order: First, dispatches of state, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the governments interested; secondly, dispatches on telegraphic service; and, thirdly, private dispatches; fourthly, the lines of any such cables shall be kept open to the public for the daily transmission of market and commercial reports and intelligence, and all messages, dispatches

and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they are received, except as hereinafter provided; fifthly, before extending and establishing any such line or lines or cable or cables it is the duty of the United States to secure the assent of the United States to the acceptance of the terms and conditions imposed by this act shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the said C. C. Moreno and his associates.

Sec. 2. That the right to alter, amend or repeal this act at any time is hereby reserved to Congress.

On December 11, 1899, Representative Jones of Washington introduced a bill identical with the Senate (Corliss) bill.

Perkins Immigration Bill.
On December 6, 1899, Senator Perkins introduced a bill extending the contract labor law to these islands; also "All the laws and regulations of the United States now in force in regard to immigration." The bill, which was read twice and referred to the proper committee, also establishes immigration stations here.

Frye Navigation Bill.
On December 6, 1899, Mr. Frye introduced a bill to extend the laws relating to commerce, navigation and merchant seamen over the Hawaiian Islands. It also empowers the Commissioner of Navigation to make such regulations as he may deem expedient for the nationalization of vessels owned by the citizens of Hawaii; and specifies that the coasting trade between these islands and any other portion of the United States shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to such trade between any two great coasting districts.

Ross Appointment Bill.
On January 3 Mr. Ross introduced the following measure: A bill regulating appointments to and removals from civil offices in outlying dependencies of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That appointments to civil offices in Alaska, in Hawaii, in Guam, in Cuba, in Puerto Rico, and in the Philippine Islands shall be made irrespective of the political affiliations of the appointees and in such manner as to represent the entire country and to give to each political party, as nearly as practicable, its proportionate share thereof.

Sec. 2. That such appointees shall not be removed from office except for incompetency, misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Before removal the charges shall be made in writing and a copy thereof furnished to the accused, who shall be ordered to make answer thereto in writing, under oath, within a reasonable time, named in the order for answer.

McRae Labor Bill.
On December 8, 1899, Mr. McRae introduced the following measure: "A bill to extend the anti-contract labor laws of the United States to Hawaii."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, "to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia," and the Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the Hawaiian Islands.

Pettigrew Land Bill.
On December 6, 1899, Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill extending provisions of section four, chapter 301, laws of 1894, approved August 18, 1894, to all the Territories within the domain of the United States, the same as they now apply to the several States containing desert lands susceptible of reclamation by irrigation. The bearing of this measure on Hawaii is now being looked up and will be reported later.

Jury List for February.
Following are the jury lists for the February term of the First Judicial Circuit:

Hawaiian--S. Ahofo, Geo. C. Allen, Sam. K. Ahl, Wm. Chung Hoon, H. N. Crabbe, John Crowell, Geo. Cypher, C. L. Dwight, Kawai George, I. H. Hakule, L. K. Hakuai, B. K. Hanana, John D. Holt, Jr., J. S. Hulimoku, J. U. Josepa, Wm. Kaapa, S. W. Kakuahine, Alex. Kahalili, Kahalolo, C. P. K. Kamoa, H. Kolomoku, John Leal, Alani Meaka, J. W. Mahelona, Halemano Meaka, L. H. Miranda, Geo. Moku, T. Mokuishina, Jos. Morris, J. Nakuna, D. L. Nacne, Alex. Nicholas, J. Nohu-nobu, M. Puahi, A. J. Smithies, John Wallace.

Foreign--E. Cartwright, C. L. Clement, J. C. Cluney, J. P. Cooke, M. Costa, A. Coyne, L. H. Dee, W. L. Disney, Wm. Fetter, G. A. Fogarty, C. M. V. Foster, Robt. B. French, H. Gallagher, H. A. Giles, W. L. Grieve, W. W. Hall, W. L. Howard, Sam. Johnson, Sam. Kuby, Sam. Lederer, F. M. Lewis, Chas. Lind, E. L. Marshall, E. M. Marshall, L. L. McCandless, Thos. Morrissey, W. H. Nott, John Oulderkirk, H. C. Patzig, J. S. B. Pratt, C. B. Ripley, N. S. Sachs, D. F. Thrum, G. J. Waller, S. G. Wilder, F. W. Wood.

DOINGS IN HILO

The Place Has Its Own Health Board.

Press Comment on the Plague Situation--The Rival Banks--Various Notes of Interest.

HILO, Jan. 24.--The Tribune says: Defective means of communication and the absence of an organized public sentiment at the commencement of the plague agitation here delayed in some measure the more rapid crystallizing of a scheme to effectually cope with the emergency. The plantation and commercial interests have been naturally averse to so radical a measure as the total cutting off of all communication with Honolulu, without some assurance that food supplies would be available from other quarters, as with a failure, for instance, of rice, not alone famine, but its attendant results, would menace the island in a fashion only less threatening and serious than the plague itself. But all this has been overcome, and happily so, and the island is now working out its own destiny. Whether the authorities in Honolulu will see in the radical step that has been taken, signs of incipient rebellion and refuse to commission our health committee, matters very little, as each of the gentlemen in question can probably do as effective work without as with a commission, knowing that a united public sentiment is behind him. We question very much, however, if there will be any complication of this kind. Sober reflection must show the central Board of Health that when an emergency of this nature arises--one more fraught with possible danger to the islands than any in the history of the group--that any community isolated as ours is has ample justification in invoking a law paramount to any other, and that is the law of self-preservation, the first in nature. To claim its protection in a hasty, unreasoning way would doubtless lay us open to well-grounded charges of disaffection, but when a majority of the local committee is composed of physicians, and as a body probably as able as could be found in Honolulu, and the balance of the committee thoroughly representative, and when, moreover, the Medical Society in the capital city is counseling measures of the same stringent kind adopted here, we may feel tolerably sure that no serious attempt will be made to modify or overthrow the plans outlined by our present Board. The stand taken by our contemporary, the Advertiser, is greatly to be commended, and does it much credit. The Golden Rule is honored more frequently in the breach than in the observance, but in this instance if the paper in question speaks for Honolulu, and we think it does for a large section of it, the capital city is in a practical way doing unto others as it would they should do unto it, and we duly accept it as a token of disinterestedness coming from a somewhat unexpected quarter.

The Herald's Version.
HILO, Jan. 24.--The Herald says: One thing is certain: Hilo has a Board of Health composed of men in whom they have confidence. Residents may feel assured that whatever is done by that body is for the good of all classes, and that one interest is not paramount to another. That extreme measures are taken by a body of citizens representing all the districts on the islands may inspire greater confidence than when the identical regulations were promulgated by Sheriff Andrews as special agent of the Board of Health; certain it is that the few objections made against the sheriff for his so-called arbitrary action, are not audible now. Sheriff Andrews, upon the suggestions of the local physicians and a committee appointed by citizens at a mass meeting, issued regulations closing the port. Minister Cooper ordered those regulations revoked, and the local Board of Health reissues them in a more condensed form. There may be a distinction, but there is mighty little difference in the end. The sheriff believed that the end justified the means of preventing the plague entering Hawaii after a number of useless pow-wows on the same conclusion. There is a slim chance of the plague getting here so long as communication is suspended, but there is unlimited danger in allowing steamers to come with permitted and prohibited freight mingled together; Honolulu people agree that all ports shall be closed to it and Hilo people are wise in taking the same view.

Bank Rivalries.
HILO, Jan. 24.--The Hilo branch of the First American Bank of Hawaii will open for general business on Monday morning. The regular bank hours will be observed--from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Special arrangements will be made for hours to meet the convenience of the public prior to the departure of steamers and sailing vessels. Major Purdy has already issued a number of drafts on New York for the convenience of the commercial public here and will do so today if necessary. It is understood that \$250,000 of the unsold capital of the bank will be put on the market shortly and a portion of this amount will be allotted to Hilo for subscription.

Mr. Peck, who has the other bank project in hand has issued the following protest and appeal. First quoting the sign put up by the First American Bank on the premises they are to occupy he says:

The above sign has been placed on the corner entrance of the Peacock

block in order to answer money questions as to our future location. In answer to many other inquiries we have a prospectus, we would inform the residents of Hilo and Hawaii that there is no intent and well known to you as to their standing and responsibility. Their interests are here, and they will labor and strive to advance and promote your interests as well.

We address all who take a pride in any and all their home institutions; all who think we are old enough to be free from leading strings and foreign control; all who have their own interests at heart and have the courage and energy to support and stand by those who are with them and for them. United we stand and do not ask or beg for any favors, nor do we fear our enemies, if any, be they open or secret. This is our prospectus. We have full faith in your local pride, or we should not have engaged in this enterprise.

For the Bank, P. PECK.
Police Will Shoot.
The rifle shots, Frank and Lillian Smith, who were here with the Orpheum Company, did not return to Honolulu, as it is their desire to reach San Francisco as soon as possible in order to fill engagements already made. They find they cannot leave Hilo until the departure of the Roderick Dhu about four weeks hence. Sheriff Andrews has taken advantage of their stay and secured their services to give instruction to the Police Department in pistol shooting. The Smiths are the champion rifle shots of the world and this is a golden opportunity for members of the police force to learn how to shoot with either pistol or rifle. In the near future Hilo may expect to see the force picking off mynah birds or microbes on the wing. The shooting range will be on the old wharf at Wainuenue street and a set of steel back targets have been placed in position. Ladies and gentlemen will have an opportunity to amuse themselves when the police are not at practice. The sheriff is to be congratulated on taking advantage of this unequalled opportunity for the police to receive instruction.--Herald.

Hawaiian Legislation.
Attorney J. C. Ridgway of Hilo, in a conversation with a Tribune representative, informed him that he had received a letter from Senator Cullom in which he said that Congress would convene on the 3d of January and that it was the purpose to push Hawaiian legislation to early action. The Committee on Foreign Relations, appointed as a sub-committee to consider legislation for Hawaii, were Senators Cullom, Morgan and Wolcott. This committee will meet on the first day of the session, when Hawaiian matters will be taken up. It had not been announced whether hearing would be given or not, but there is no doubt that the representatives of the various interests in Hawaii would be heard orally before the committee. Senator Cullom had requested each of those who had anything to suggest in the way of amendment to his bill to put their views in writing, with their reasons therefor, so that the committee might consider the suggestions made. General Hartwell, W. O. Smith, Col. G. F. Little and others will be on the ground with statements on the line indicated.--Tribune.

Transport Aztec.
The United States transport Aztec arrived in port Friday afternoon, nine days out from San Francisco. She has on board 350 horses and mules for Manila. Her purpose in coming here is to land the stock for a few days and rest them before proceeding on her journey. She brought no mail and only one paper of January 10th. The vessel is under the command of Captain G. G. Trask and the cargo under Captain Gale, U. S. officer. The other officers on board are Lieut. Corno, Dr. W. C. Childster and Veterinary Surgeon Dr. De Vaal.--Herald.

Prompt Measures Taken.
On Tuesday afternoon an attempt was made to land sugar bags and Japanese immigrants at Wainaku and Waiakae plantations on the Kinau. This being contrary to regulations of the Board of Health of Hawaii, Managers Scott and Kennedy refused a landing and sent them back. The Health Board then informed Mr. Beckley by letter that they regretted the steps had been taken by officers of the Kinau to discharge unauthorized freight and notified him that it was the purpose of the committee to carry out the actions decided upon by them with firmness and determination.--Tribune.

Kohala-Hilo Railway.
The preliminary line of survey for the Kohala and Hilo Railway has progressed as far as Honolulu reach, and by the end of the week will reach Oonaea gulch. Advantage of the present dry weather has been taken to prosecute the survey as quickly as possible. Plans for an arrangement of terminal facilities at Waiakae are on the board and negotiation for right-of-way in Hilo and out beyond will begin immediately.--Tribune.

Minor Notes.
Editor Smith of the Tribune has been on the sick list for the past ten days. Strong winds have prevailed during the week, but little or no rain has fallen.

The Board of Health has decided to allow Commodore Beckley to come ashore today.

Mr. Chas. H. Palmer has collected \$520 towards the fund in aid of the families of British reservists.

Nearly all the island delegates have returned home, no doubt satisfied that

their duty in order to answer money questions as to our future location.

In answer to many other inquiries we have a prospectus, we would inform the residents of Hilo and Hawaii that there is no intent and well known to you as to their standing and responsibility. Their interests are here, and they will labor and strive to advance and promote your interests as well.

We address all who take a pride in any and all their home institutions; all who think we are old enough to be free from leading strings and foreign control; all who have their own interests at heart and have the courage and energy to support and stand by those who are with them and for them.

United we stand and do not ask or beg for any favors, nor do we fear our enemies, if any, be they open or secret. This is our prospectus.

We have full faith in your local pride, or we should not have engaged in this enterprise.

For the Bank, P. PECK.

Police Will Shoot.
The rifle shots, Frank and Lillian Smith, who were here with the Orpheum Company, did not return to Honolulu, as it is their desire to reach San Francisco as soon as possible in order to fill engagements already made.

They find they cannot leave Hilo until the departure of the Roderick Dhu about four weeks hence. Sheriff Andrews has taken advantage of their stay and secured their services to give instruction to the Police Department in pistol shooting.

The Smiths are the champion rifle shots of the world and this is a golden opportunity for members of the police force to learn how to shoot with either pistol or rifle.

In the near future Hilo may expect to see the force picking off mynah birds or microbes on the wing. The shooting range will be on the old wharf at Wainuenue street and a set of steel back targets have been placed in position.

Ladies and gentlemen will have an opportunity to amuse themselves when the police are not at practice. The sheriff is to be congratulated on taking advantage of this unequalled opportunity for the police to receive instruction.--Herald.

Hawaiian Legislation.
Attorney J. C. Ridgway of Hilo, in a conversation with a Tribune representative, informed him that he had received a letter from Senator Cullom in which he said that Congress would convene on the 3d of January and that it was the purpose to push Hawaiian legislation to early action.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, appointed as a sub-committee to consider legislation for Hawaii, were Senators Cullom, Morgan and Wolcott. This committee will meet on the first day of the session, when Hawaiian matters will be taken up.

It had not been announced whether hearing would be given or not, but there is no doubt that the representatives of the various interests in Hawaii would be heard orally before the committee.

Senator Cullom had requested each of those who had anything to suggest in the way of amendment to his bill to put their views in writing, with their reasons therefor, so that the committee might consider the suggestions made.

General Hartwell, W. O. Smith, Col. G. F. Little and others will be on the ground with statements on the line indicated.--Tribune.

Transport Aztec.
The United States transport Aztec arrived in port Friday afternoon, nine days out from San Francisco. She has on board 350 horses and mules for Manila.

Her purpose in coming here is to land the stock for a few days and rest them before proceeding on her journey. She brought no mail and only one paper of January 10th.

The vessel is under the command of Captain G. G. Trask and the cargo under Captain Gale, U. S. officer. The other officers on board are Lieut. Corno, Dr. W. C. Childster and Veterinary Surgeon Dr. De Vaal.--Herald.

Prompt Measures Taken.
On Tuesday afternoon an attempt was made to land sugar bags and Japanese immigrants at Wainaku and Waiakae plantations on the Kinau.

This being contrary to regulations of the Board of Health of Hawaii, Managers Scott and Kennedy refused a landing and sent them back.

The Health Board then informed Mr. Beckley by letter that they regretted the steps had been taken by officers of the Kinau to discharge unauthorized freight and notified him that it was the purpose of the committee to carry out the actions decided upon by them with firmness and determination.--Tribune.

Kohala-Hilo Railway.
The preliminary line of survey for the Kohala and Hilo Railway has progressed as far as Honolulu reach, and by the end of the week will reach Oonaea gulch.

Advantage of the present dry weather has been taken to prosecute the survey as quickly as possible. Plans for an arrangement of terminal facilities at Waiakae are on the board and negotiation for right-of-way in Hilo and out beyond will begin immediately.--Tribune.

Minor Notes.
Editor Smith of the Tribune has been on the sick list for the past ten days.

Strong winds have prevailed during the week, but little or no rain has fallen.

The Board of Health has decided to allow Commodore Beckley to come ashore today.

Mr. Chas. H. Palmer has collected \$520 towards the fund in aid of the families of British reservists.

Nearly all the island delegates have returned home, no doubt satisfied that

their duty in order to answer money questions as to our future location.

In answer to many other inquiries we have a prospectus, we would inform the residents of Hilo and Hawaii that there is no intent and well known to you as to their standing and responsibility. Their interests are here, and they will labor and strive to advance and promote your interests as well.

We address all who take a pride in any and all their home institutions; all who think we are old enough to be free from leading strings and foreign control; all who have their own interests at heart and have the courage and energy to support and stand by those who are with them and for them.

United we stand and do not ask or beg for any favors, nor do we fear our enemies, if any, be they open or secret. This is our prospectus.

We have full faith in your local pride, or we should not have engaged in this enterprise.

For the Bank, P. PECK.

Police Will Shoot.
The rifle shots, Frank and Lillian Smith, who were here with the Orpheum Company, did not return to Honolulu, as it is their desire to reach San Francisco as soon as possible in order to fill engagements already made.

They find they cannot leave Hilo until the departure of the Roderick Dhu about four weeks hence. Sheriff Andrews has taken advantage of their stay and secured their services to give instruction to the Police Department in pistol shooting.

The Smiths are the champion rifle shots of the world and this is a golden opportunity for members of the police force to learn how to shoot with either pistol or rifle.

In the near future Hilo may expect to see the force picking off mynah birds or microbes on the wing. The shooting range will be on the old wharf at Wainuenue street and a set of steel back targets have been placed in position.

Ladies and gentlemen will have an opportunity to amuse themselves when the police are not at practice. The sheriff is to be congratulated on taking advantage of this unequalled opportunity for the police to receive instruction.--Herald.

Hawaiian Legislation.
Attorney J. C. Ridgway of Hilo, in a conversation with a Tribune representative, informed him that he had received a letter from Senator Cullom in which he said that Congress would convene on the 3d of January and that it was the purpose to push Hawaiian legislation to early action.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, appointed as a sub-committee to consider legislation for Hawaii, were Senators Cullom, Morgan and Wolcott. This committee will meet on the first day of the session, when Hawaiian matters will be taken up.

It had not been announced whether hearing would be given or not, but there is no doubt that the representatives of the various interests in Hawaii would be heard orally before the committee.

Senator Cullom had requested each of those who had anything to suggest in the way of amendment to his bill to put their views in writing, with their reasons therefor, so that the committee might consider the suggestions made.

General Hartwell, W. O. Smith, Col. G. F. Little and others will be on the ground with statements on the line indicated.--Tribune.

Transport Aztec.
The United States transport Aztec arrived in port Friday afternoon, nine days out from San Francisco. She has on board 350 horses and mules for Manila.

Her purpose in coming here is to land the stock for a few days and rest them before proceeding on her journey. She brought no mail and only one paper of January 10th.

The vessel is under the command of Captain G. G. Trask and the cargo under Captain Gale, U. S. officer. The other officers on board are Lieut. Corno, Dr. W. C. Childster and Veterinary Surgeon Dr. De Vaal.--Herald.

Prompt Measures Taken.
On Tuesday afternoon an attempt was made to land sugar bags and Japanese immigrants at Wainaku and Waiakae plantations on the Kinau.

This being contrary to regulations of the Board of Health of Hawaii, Managers Scott and Kennedy refused a landing and sent them back.

The Health Board then informed Mr. Beckley by letter that they regretted the steps had been taken by officers of the Kinau to discharge unauthorized freight and notified him that it was the purpose of the committee to carry out the actions decided upon by them with firmness and determination.--Tribune.

Kohala-Hilo Railway.
The preliminary line of survey for the Kohala and Hilo Railway has progressed as far as Honolulu reach, and by the end of the week will reach Oonaea gulch.

Advantage of the present dry weather has been taken to prosecute the survey as quickly as possible. Plans for an arrangement of terminal facilities at Waiakae are on the board and negotiation for right-of-way in Hilo and out beyond will begin immediately.--Tribune.

Minor Notes.
Editor Smith of the Tribune has been on the sick list for the past ten days.

Strong winds have prevailed during the week, but little or no rain has fallen.

The Board of Health has decided to allow Commodore Beckley to come ashore today.

Mr. Chas. H. Palmer has collected \$520 towards the fund in aid of the families of British reservists.

Nearly all the island delegates have returned home, no doubt satisfied that

Disinfectine!

The Best, Safest and Cheapest

Disinfectant

...In the Market...

It will kill all animal life and correct

Foul Odors.

Directions--Mix a 35-cent or one pint

bottle with twenty parts of water and

it is ready for use--at an expense to

you of 25 cents for

20 Pints

Put up in all sizes.

---RECOMMENDED BY---

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

=====

CALLED DOWN

Hilo and Its "Agent" Rebuked.

"Board of Health of Hawaii" A Misnomer—Official Reply Tinged With Sarcasm.

Hilo has been continuously this morning called down by the Board of Health. Their representative, Mr. A. B. Loebenstein, conveys this news to the residents of the Hilo City in a letter full of information sent by President Wood at the instance of the Board of Health.

Mr. Loebenstein was addressed as "Esquire," which conveyed a sarcastic reminder that the Honolulu Board of Health did not even recognize his appointment by the "Board of Health of Hawaii" as its authorized representative. The voluminous copies of resolutions and motions which accompanied Mr. Loebenstein and which were sent to President Wood for presentation to the Board were ignored, and the Hiloites informed that any hearing around the bush, that their resolutions are in most instances in direct conflict



A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

Representative of the "Board of Health of Hawaii."

with the health regulations adopted by the Board of Health and could not under any circumstances be considered or authorized by the Board.

Understanding that the Hilo representative was only awaiting a reply to his and the communication of the Hilo "Board of Health" which had already been perused by the Board and laid on the table, President Wood drafted a letter in reply to Mr. Loebenstein's terse note, and upon a reading thereof to the Board members, with an addition thereto relative to the money appropriation asked by the Hiloites, the letter was unanimously accepted by the Board and sent by a messenger to the steamer Kilauea Hou, which was lying in the stream, and placed in Mr. Loebenstein's hands.

The letter reads as follows:

Honolulu, H.I., January 27, 1900.

A. Loebenstein, Esqr.

On Board Kilauea Hou.

Dear Sir: Your communications with relation to the proceedings of the Citizens' Committee at Hilo have been received at the Board of Health office.

As I understand the situation some of the residents at Hilo have formed themselves into a sanitary committee, which they have seen fit to designate as the "Board of Health of Hawaii." Of course, this is a misnomer, as there is only one Board of Health for the Hawaiian Islands, provided for, by the Legislature, and consisting of seven members appointed and commissioned by President Dole.

This committee of citizens requests through you, their representative, that they be authorized by the Board of Health, to act as a Health Board for the Island of Hawaii.

You have forwarded a set of resolutions adopted by the committee which you represent, and I presume that you wish authority from the Board of Health to enforce these resolutions.

You also ask for authority to order postmortem examinations in all cases where death has occurred and no physician has been in attendance. In relation to the latter request I beg to inform you that such authority is already vested in the Sheriff of Hawaii who is also the coroner.

In reply to the other request, it is my duty to inform you that after perusal of the resolutions and other proceedings of the Hilo Committee, I find that the resolutions are in most instances in direct conflict with regulations adopted by the Board of Health, and consequently, as you will readily understand, cannot be authorized by the Board.

The idea of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee for the Island of Hawaii, is an excellent one. The Citizens' Sanitary Committee of Honolulu has been an immense help to the Board of Health in the prevailing epidemic. Any representative Committee chosen by the people of Hawaii, willing to assist the Board of Health in carrying out its regulations and other measures adopted to prevent the spread of the plague with the greatest degree of certainty, and at the same time with the least hardship and distress to the people, will be recognized by the Board, and commissions as agents of the Board of Health will be forwarded to its members.

Regarding the request for funds: If money is needed for any specific purpose, the Board will be glad to forward the application to the Executive Council for presentation to the Council of State.

Very respectfully yours,
C. B. WOOD,
President Board of Health.

President Wood states that if Hilo desires to form a Citizens' Sanitary Committee based on similar lines to

that of the Honolulu Committee, and will comply with the Board's demand of blocking its communications to agents of the Board of Health, will be forwarded to the Council of State.

Such an organization as the Citizens' Sanitary Committee of Honolulu, which is organized for the purpose of assisting the Board of Health in the prevailing epidemic, is a valuable aid to the Board of Health, and its members should be recognized by the Board of Health as its authorized representatives.

The Board of Health of Hawaii, which is organized for the purpose of assisting the Board of Health in the prevailing epidemic, is a valuable aid to the Board of Health, and its members should be recognized by the Board of Health as its authorized representatives.

Hilo is said to be short of certain classes of provisions, but there is no impending famine there, as vessels direct from the Coast enter the harbor and discharge their cargoes unimpeded. Conditions are quite different, however, in other parts of the island. At Kona the residents are up in arms against the embargo placed upon the port of Kailua, and have sent in an appeal for shipments of foodstuffs. These requests utterly discredit the Hilo story that there is a sufficiency of food to supply all wants. McChesney & Co., have correspondence from Kona which states that the animals are suffering from want of fodder, and in a short time will be on the verge of starvation. Rice they state is needed at once.

So important have these requests been that the Board of Health, has given McChesney & Co., permission for the gasoline steamer Surprise to proceed to Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, there to discharge her cargo. No member of the crew will be allowed ashore. The "Surprise" is a clean vessel, it having complied with all the quarantine regulations of the Board of Health.

If Hilo wants money to battle with the plague which has not yet reached that island, she will have to specifically state to the Board the purpose to which she intends applying it. The Board of Health intimates its approval of forwarding such an application to the Executive Council for presentation to the Council of State, when such a measure is complied with.

The Kilauea Hou left for Hilo Saturday evening, bearing the Hilo representative and his important communication.

THE CABINET

No Executive Power to Grant Land.

Work of Interior Department Taken Up -- Business Considered and Dispatched.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday morning there were present President Dole and Ministers Young, Damon and Cooper, Minister Mott-Smith being excused.

Minister Young brought up the matter of the application of the O. R. & L. Co. of June 29th, 1899, for allowance of land required by the Railway at Waianae, Makua and Nanakuli, and it was decided that the Minister of the Interior inform the O. R. & L. Co. that, under present advice from Washington in regard to public lands, the government has no authority to make the grants asked for.

The Council granted the request of the Hilo Railway and Land Company under date of January 23rd addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, in which the said company proposes to lay water pipe, now belonging to the government, from Hilo to Waiakae; the company to furnish the immediate funds for this purpose. The understanding is that the Executive can offer no guarantee for the reimbursement of the funds so used, but will insert an item in the appropriation bill to cover that amount; the pipes to be laid under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Hilo Water Works, and to his satisfaction.

In the matter of the communication from Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co. to be allowed to erect a frame building on lots ten and eleven, Hilo, leased by them from the government, which was referred to the Attorney-General, Mr. Cooper stated that the lease is dated the 18th day of May, 1897. The condition bearing upon this question under discussion is that the lessees will, during the first four years, erect a fire-proof building of brick, stone or metal in good workmanlike manner, the buildings on these two lots to cost not less than \$12,500. The legal consent of the government, or lessor, has no control over the lot, so far as the erection of the building is concerned until the end of the fourth year, when the lessees must have erected a building in accordance with the requirements of the lease. Prior to the expiration of the four years there is no for any other purpose and the Attorney-General's Department sees no reason why Messrs. Davies & Co. should not use the lots for any purpose they choose, provided it is not a nuisance, the Minister of the Interior having no control over the premises until the expiration of the four years.

In the matter of the communication of the Board of Health under date of January 14th in regard to a proper location for the erection of a Government Dispensary, it was voted that the Minister of the Interior reply that upon the plans for a Government Dispensary being submitted they will be held for presentation to the Legislature.

Some time ago Professor Alexander sent a request to the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey Department for a trained geodetic surveyor or his assistant. Mr. John M. Donn, a Cornell man, was selected for the post and arrived by the Hongkong Maru last week.

MANY ARE ILL

Molokai Visited by Malarial Fever.

Doctor Peterson Investigated Almost Every Case of Sickness on the Kaunakakai Side.

Dr. Chas. A. Peterson, special medical agent for the Board, who left Honolulu Monday, January 23d, on the steamer Molokai for Kaunakakai and other Molokai points to investigate the cause of the alarming increase of sickness all over the island, returned yesterday morning and made a full report to the Board of Health. The great amount of sickness is due entirely to malarial and remittent fevers, interspersed with a few fatal cases of typhoid, and no evidences of plague were apparent.

The physician arrived at Kaunakakai on Tuesday, the 23d, and upon explaining his mission was given permission to land. In company with Dr. Schwallie, the resident physician, the investigation was immediately instituted, and both were assisted by Dr. Oliver. Every camp and locality where had been reported a case of illness or death was visited, and a history of each case was obtained as fully as possible.

As a result of his investigations Dr. Peterson has submitted the following report to the Board of Health:

"The prevailing illness has been, and is a fever of remittent type, for the most part of enteric symptoms, and such as is commonly found on sugar plantations, especially new ones, at certain seasons, due to conditions favorable to malarial infection.

"At Kaunakakai during the months of December and January there have been thirty-two cases of this fever among contract laborers and thirty-one cases among people outside. Of these sixty-three cases, five have died, and three of these were complicated with beriberi.

"Outside of Kaunakakai, including Kamalo and Pukoo and beyond, there have been 100 cases of fever, and thirteen of these had typhoid symptoms, commencing in a manner like the others but taking on irregular typhoid type afterward. Of these 100 cases, ten were fatal. Considerable time was spent in tracing the connection between cases of Hawaiians and three houses where there were in all eleven cases, and three deaths. These were intimate, and conditions the same.

"The conditions mentioned above as favorable to the infection were: Opening of new land, prevailing southerly and calm weather, warm days and cold nights, low, marsh lands about, and shallow surface wells on low ground.

"I failed to find any evidences of plague or suspicion thereof.

"Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. A. PETERSON, M.D.
"Health Officer."

The resident physician at Kaunakakai has been overworked on account of the distance he is compelled to cover in making his rounds, and ultimately felt it his duty to report the alarming epidemic to the Board of Health, in order to have an official investigation.

A HONOLULU MAN

Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, or shortness of breath? Evil forebodings, or unsettled sleep? Are your eyelids distended or feet and ankles swollen and have you lost flesh? Are the secretions from the kidneys thick, dark colored, and do they deposit a sediment? Kidney disease is insidious and if you have any of these symptoms you should treat them at once. Delay may mean you can't be cured.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

HAVING A GREAT RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago. Daily Calumet. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ITCHING Burning Scaly HUMORS

Instantly Relieved by One Application of

CUTICURA

1st Step
2d Step
3d Step

Bathe the affected parts thoroughly with HOT WATER and CUTICURA SOAP, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding or thickened cuticle.

Next apply CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal.

Lastly, take a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel HUMOR GERMS.

This SINGLE treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp humors, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

SAVE YOUR HAIR, HANDS

And Skin by using CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soaps, as well as purer and sweeter for toilet, bath, and surgery.

Sold throughout the world. Price, The Box, 25 Cents; Six Boxes, \$1.25. Beware of cheap imitations. The name CUTICURA is prominent on the wrapper.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

SOLE AGENTS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <A> FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

SPECIAL MANURES Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Lubricating Oils

Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these Islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oil we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-box oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

Benton Boiler Compound

This compound is entirely vegetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendant, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. We send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, compounds, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds, at

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

ARTISTIC



Hawaiian Gazette Office.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1833. Accumulated Funds \$23,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT END DECEMBER, 1898. \$13,059,949.
1. Authorized Capital, \$3,000,000
2. Subscribed, 2,700,000
3. Paid up Capital, 687,500
4. Fire Funds, 2,765,450
5. Life and Annuity Funds, 10,507,499
Total, \$13,059,949

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,330,550
Revenue Life and Annuity Branch, 1,415,342
Total, \$2,745,892

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

